

## A NEW SPECIES OF *STENOSCELIS*, AND NOTES ON OTHER CURCULIONIDAE (COLEOPTERA).

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Only one species of *Stenoscelis*, *brevis* Boh., has been recorded from the United States. In 1943 W. H. Anderson collected a series of larval and adult *Stenoscelis* at College Heights, Md., and later found (Anderson, unpublished manuscript) that the larvae represented two closely related but quite distinct species; and a study of the adults of Anderson's series, and of the adults standing in the National Museum collection as *brevis*, has shown that they also are of two species. One of them is much more abundant than the other, especially in the general region of the type locality of *brevis* ("Carolina") and, in the absence of definite, contrary evidence, this commoner species is here assumed to be *brevis* Boheman. (The type of *brevis* has not been located, though it may be in the Zoological Museum at Halle, Germany, in the Russian zone.) The other species is here described as

### *Stenoscelis andersoni*, n. sp. (Cossoninae) (figs. 2 and 4)

Length 2.4–3.1 mm., width 0.87–1.1 mm. Subcylindrical, black when mature, antennae and tarsi red or yellow brown, elytra often piceous or red brown and often paler than prothorax and head. Upper surface of rostrum minutely shagreened and contrastingly duller than remainder of dorsum of body. Apical declivity of elytra with the hairs longer and the murications more prominent than in *brevis*.

Head finely, rather closely punctate, interocular space with short, subappressed golden hairs; eyes very feebly convex, though slightly more convex than in *brevis*; rostrum very short, widest at base and steadily narrowed anteriorly, sometimes continuous with front but more often vaguely set off from it by a broad, feeble impression; epistoma usually asymmetrical, its fore margin being oblique and having the right end slightly elevated and advanced; basal margin of epistoma with a transverse row of rather long, anteriorly directed, golden setae, usually 6 in number and usually arranged (from right to left) 1–2–2 (relatively wide space without any of the long setae)–1, the single seta at each end longer than the others; upper surface of rostrum with fine, short, subappressed, golden hairs, these often scarcely perceptible (? through abrasion), in a broad

median area, punctures denser than on head but not forming rugae, the interspaces with a dull, silky sheen produced by a microscopic sculpture which, in some lights, appears as a network of excessively fine lines, and in others as minute, crowded granules. Prothorax about as long as wide, widest near base and thence either subparallel-sided or slightly and gradually narrowed to beyond middle, usually more abruptly narrowed anteriorly to the broad but shallow constriction, the latter sometimes obsolescent, sides broadly emarginate a little behind middle, upper surface convex transversely but nearly flat longitudinally, punctures larger than on head, rather sparse to moderately dense on disk, occasionally absent from a small area each side toward base, denser and usually forming a more or less evident rugose sculpture at side margins. Scutellum sunk below level of elytra, surface of elytra each side of it transversely rugose and usually more or less tumid, the tumid area usually smaller than in *brevis* and extending from scutellum laterally to about stria 4, stria 2 not reaching base. Elytra parallel-sided, serial punctures large, close-set, and in regular rows, striae shallow on disk but deeper on declivity, intervals convex and usually without, or with a few feeble, transverse rugosities, each with a single row of small, frequently widely spaced punctures and, on declivity, with a row of fine, stiff, slanting, golden hairs and a row of small but distinct murications, both hairs and murications, in reduced form, often extending a variable but usually short distance toward base; apical half of interval 9 flattened and inflexed, and carinate on inner edge (next to stria 8); basal half of interval 10 flattened and slightly inflexed, and carinate on inner edge (next to stria 9). Under side with short, sparse, subappressed golden hairs, and moderately close-set punctures which are usually sparser on metasternum than elsewhere; about basal half of intercoxal piece of abdominal sternite 1 set off from remainder by a low, transverse ridge, or transverse groove, or by a low ridge bordered posteriorly by a groove. Punctures on anterior face of femora and tibiae sparse (sparser than in *brevis*). Abdominal sternite 5 flat to slightly convex in male, moderately to strongly convex in female.

*Type locality*.—College Heights (near Hayttsville), Md., February 7, 1943, W. H. Anderson; in rotting birch log (19 specimens).

*Other localities* (paratypes).—Millburn, N. J., June 11, 1935, T. H. Jones; in dead elm pith (4). Falls Church, Va., March 9 and 30, 1919, E. A. Chapin (7). Rockhaven, Ky., 7-4-1893, H.

Soltau Collection (1). Louisville, Ky., Soltau Collection (1). Selma, Ala., Hubbard and Schwarz Collection (1) Nicholson, Miss., January 29, 1945, Rau; in wood, *Castanea pumila* (1). Salina, Kans., Popenoe (2); Knaus (6); Hubbard and Schwarz Collection, December 31, cottonwood bark (1). Kansas, Popenoe (1) and C. V. Riley Collection (1). Iowa City, Iowa, May 30, 1900, Wickham (1). Cincinnati, Ohio, June 25, Soltau Collection (1).

*Type*.—Female, Catalogue No. 58246, United States National Museum.

The two United States species of *Stenoscelis* differ as follows: Larger and stouter (2.7–3.8 mm. long by 1.1–1.4 mm. wide), upper surface of rostrum densely and, at least in places, rugosely punctate, the summits of the wrinkles and the interspaces shining; sides of rostrum usually subparallel in basal half; prothorax transverse (about 8 to 7), its anterior constriction deeper; basal tumidities of elytra larger and more prominent, and usually attaining stria 5; punctures on discal elytral intervals more closely spaced, not in regular, single rows, but, in places, forming a staggered single row or (especially on intervals 2 and 3) a confused double row (figs. 1 and 3) . . . . *brevis* Boh.

Smaller and more slender (2.4–3.1 mm. long by 0.87–1.1 wide), upper surface of rostrum with smaller punctures, the sculpture not rugose, the interspaces with a dull, silky sheen; sides of rostrum converging from base forward; prothorax usually very nearly as long as wide, anterior constriction shallower, sometimes obsolescent; basal tumidities of elytra smaller, usually not extending laterally beyond stria 4; punctures of discal elytral intervals more widely spaced and forming a regular or nearly regular single row on each, except basally on 3 where they are often in a confused double row (figs. 2 and 4) . . . . . *andersoni*, n. sp.

When the two species are compared in series, the more slender form, and the more prominent murications and longer hairs of the elytral declivity of *andersoni* are strikingly evident. *S. brevis* and *andersoni* have been taken in apparently identical conditions at Millburn, N. J., in dead elm pith, and at Nicholson, Miss., in wood of *Castanea pumila*, and have been collected the same day at College Heights, Md., and Falls Church, Va.

The numerous specimens of *brevis* at hand are from Ontario,

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa. One specimen is labeled "Ventura Co., Calif.," but this locality is doubtful. The rather long list of trees and shrubs, under the bark or in the dead wood of which *brevis* has been found, includes apple, ash, bayberry, chinquapin, dogwood, elderberry, elm, hawthorn, hickory, holly, hornbeam, magnolia, maple, oak, poplar, red bay, snowdrop, sweetgum and tulip. There is also one record, based on several specimens, of *brevis* boring in the wood of a basement door at Sterling, Ohio. The cossonine most frequently reported as doing injury indoors is *Hexarthrum ulkei* Horn; and *Tomolips quercicola* (Boh.) has been found in floors and studding of houses at Athens and Savannah, Ga.

*Rhamphocolus tenuis* Casey, 1892, p. 703 (Cossoninae)

Type locality of *tenuis*, Columbus, Tex. (from type specimen), not Austin, Tex., as stated by Casey.

*Phloeophagus variolatus* Dury, 1916, p. 14, type locality, Cincinnati, Ohio. (New synonymy.)

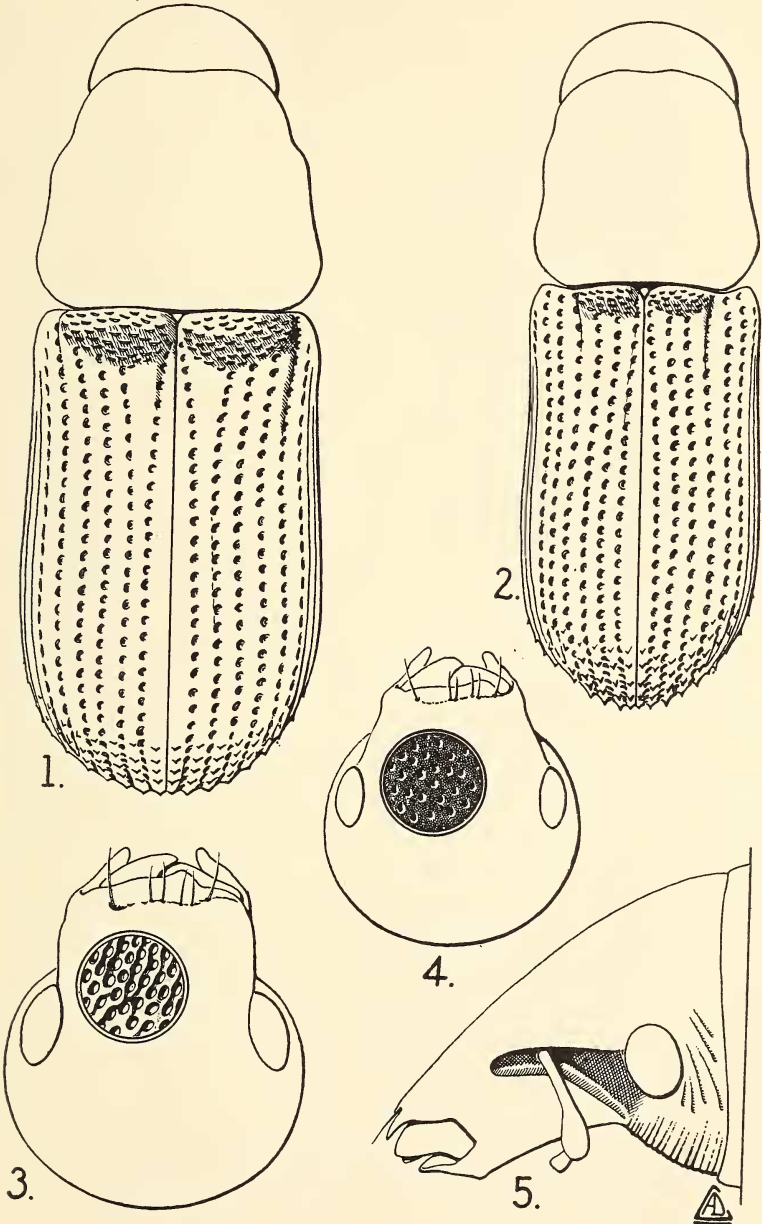
Of *tenuis* I have examined the type and 5 specimens, all from Columbus, Tex.; of *variolatus*, 2 specimens from Cincinnati, Ohio, one of them labeled "cotypes." The two type localities appear to be the only places from which the species has been reported.

*Rhamphocolus* is peculiar in its conical rostrum, small, flat eyes which scarcely rise above the outline of the head and which are placed well down on the sides of the head, and in the structure of the scrobe. The scrobe itself—i.e., the groove in which the scape lies when retracted—bends sharply downward in front of the eye, but its upper edge, instead of following the curvature of the groove, extends posteriorly toward the eye at about its middle (fig. 5). In *Phloeophagus* the eyes are convex and placed higher up on the sides of the head, and the upper edge of the scrobe curves downward toward the lower margin of the eye.

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#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV

Fig. 1. *Stenoscelis brevis*, ♀, Nicholson, Miss.; fig. 2, *S. andersoni*, ♀, College Heights, Md.; fig. 3, *S. brevis*, head and rostrum, ♀; fig. 4, *S. andersoni*, head and rostrum, ♀; fig. 5, *Rhamphocolus tenuis*, Columbus, Tex., side view outline of head and rostrum.





*Hormops* Leconte, 1876, p. 321 (Cylydrorhininae)

*Hormops* has been shifted from place to place in the classification, its present location among the Cossoninae reflecting the latest opinion, that of Sharp, which was based chiefly on the structure of the male genitalia. Externally, *Hormops* lacks all the more characteristic features of the Cossoninae. The tibiae are mucronate and not uncinata, the under side of the body is not plane, and the first two abdominal sternites are only moderately long; and in addition the structure of the scrobe and of the framework of the mouth cavity, the elongate-cylindrical first joint of the funicle, and the shape of the prothorax are not suggestive of the Cossoninae. In these, and in several other respects, particularly in the large, ventrally subcontiguous eyes, *Hormops* agrees closely with *Ctenomyophila* of the Cylydrorhininae (Cylindrorrhininae), a genus consisting of 9 species from Brazil, Argentina, and Bolivia. *Hormops* and *Ctenomyophila*, though clearly related, are readily separated by differences in the structure of the tarsal claws, these being free and divergent in *Ctenomyophila*, but approximate and basally connate in *Hormops*. In North American lists *Hormops* should be placed next to *Listroderes*. I have examined 8 specimens of *Hormops abducens* Lec. and 5 specimens, probably representing 4 species, of *Ctenomyophila*.

*Hormops abducens* Lec., 1876, p. 321. Type locality, Capron, Fla.

*Hormops latipennis* Csy., 1924, p. 336. Type locality, Texas.  
(New synonymy.)

The distinguishing characters of *latipennis* as given by Casey are largely, if not entirely, sexual in nature, his single specimen being a large female which agrees in essentials with a Florida female of *abducens*.

*Metopotoma* Casey, 1892, p. 689 (Hylobiinae)

*Anculopus* Van Dyke, 1927, p. 12. (New synonymy.)

Dr. Van Dyke has kindly compared a specimen of *Metopotoma* with the type of *Anculopus foveatus* V. D., and has confirmed the above synonymy. Only the two type species are known, *repens* Csy. from Humboldt County, Calif., and *foveatus* Van Dyke from Humptulips, Wash.